

THE



MAN.

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TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW YORK. No. II.

Next in the calendar of sophists, the champion of the "one and indivisible" system of federal consolidation is Daniel Webster, the hired advocate or notary of Biddle's Bank, the defender of its abuses and corruptions and corrupting partizans—a man who would have required but little to betray his country in the late war, and as the pretended champion of American rights, most weakly defended our country against British aggressions, and strenuous ly opposed the venerated Madison and the espousers of American Independence.

Upon such men have the Working Classes of America too long depended: such are the men who would betray you to an odious institution; such are the men who would cheat you of your birth-right, and sell your liberties: and will you now bind yourselves to designing men, who are engaged in the infamous traffic of buying every one, rich or poor, honest or vicious, which will best serve the vile machinations of the Bankites, and Biddle's dependant parasites? Know you not the guilty animosity of these Whigs of '34—but TORIES of '76 and '13, who would ruin your country, destroy the fondest anticipations of the great and good of all climes, and bring destruction upon your devoted heads? Be prepared for the contest, let us be ready when called upon to wrest the constitution of American liberty from the hands of these arch-destructionists, let us animate our fellow men, and defend by our united voice the pure, unbribed, and unsullied benefactor of the people, the staunch friend of Jeffersonian Democracy—Gen. Andrew Jackson.

In vain have the gallant defenders of the Rights of Man fought and died, if you their children follow ignobly in the paths of luxurious Whig ritters, disturbers of the peace of the country, and the corrupters of all morality, virtue, and honesty! Sooner than subserve these dangerous leaders, revert to old Democratic principles, and in virtuous industry reap the fruit of your toils; but if you could become recreant to all that is honest and good, if you are grown ripe for destruction, if you would fall a prey to oppressors, if you would lose your long fought victories, and all that is valuable to man, his independency of mind, and if you would sink into menials and slaves, follow, then, these unprincipled demagogues, who, like Nero, would fiddle while their country was consuming under the destructive flames of fire,—who would shake to the centre this genial land, that they might accomplish their unhallowed ends, and in one devastating carnage fill the embattled plains with the blood of freemen. That these men are enemies of the country, that they are more dangerous than the midnight assassin, is proven from the fact that they are the abettors of this pestilential mammoth—a Bank which depends on the inflammatory speeches of a Clay, a Webster, a McDuffie, to frustrate the end of government, and hide its own detestable wickedness and virulence behind a load of senatorial speeches and fulminations, where "nothing but the consciousness of damning guilt—noting but the fear that practices of the most enormous and flagitious corruption would be detected," could have spurred these aidde-camps of mother Bank, unless sordid, "base born" interest was at the bottom of the duplicated villainess, and inherent depravity at work from the commencement.

J. D.

WANTON SACRILEGIOUS MISCHIEF.—On the night of the 17th of May, the Presbyterian church at Hooick Falls, was broken into and much injury done to it. The bannisters of the pulpit were broken, every bible, hymn book and singing book were cut and otherwise mutilated, a Sabbath School library was entirely destroyed, and the pannels of the slips were every one more or less scattered. The damage is estimated at \$150.

A reward of \$50 has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators.—*Troy Budget.*

(From the Washington American Mechanic) ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It will be seen, by reference to the Congressional proceedings of the 29th of last month, that the House of Representatives has at last fixed upon a day for adjournment. The country is greatly indebted to Col. Boon, for his firm and manly perseverance in his efforts to bring this long and unprofitable session to a close, at the earliest possible day, giving a reasonable time to transact the business connected with the public interest of the country—and this might have been done by the time first proposed by Col. Boon, had a majority of the House been disposed to have went to work in good earnest at the commencement of the session, instead of having, with a view to get up an excitement among the people of the country, to answer future party purposes in political warfare. Col. Boon is a Working Man in the true sense of the word, and understands the true interests of the Working Men of the country. It is to the Working Men in Congress that the country must look for the despatch of business connected with the public interest, whilst the less important business of speech making for political effect, will remain to be performed by the ambitious and disappointed politicians of the day, whose object it may be, to break down one administration, with a view to elevate on its ruins another set of political aspirants to office.

The attention of the people is now drawn to the Senate, to see whether that body will respond to the popular branch. It is a small body, compared to the House of Representatives—and the people may expect—and they will expect—that the Senate will concur with the House, and the sooner this is known the better for the public business. Even then, Congress will have been in session seven months.

DROWNED.—We regret to state that James Grayton, an interesting orphan lad of thirteen or fourteen years of age, was drowned at the Fulton street ferry last evening. He resided in Brooklyn, and was connected, we are informed, with the Long Island Star newspaper. He had been to this city to visit his sisters, three maiden young ladies of great respectability, who reside in Pearl street, and reached the ferry on his return just as the steam boat was leaving the wharf. He attempted to spring on board, but jumped short, fell into the water, and sunk to rise no more alive. The tide was high at the time, and it is supposed that he was swept under the bridge or floats, by which reason all attempts to rescue him were rendered ineffectual. We are informed that he was a fine promising boy, and that his orphan sisters looked forward to the time when he would supply a father's place to them. They had no knowledge of the fatal accident until this morning, when the tidings were brought to them just as one of the sisters was preparing to go into the country on an excursion of pleasure. The feeling reader, who knows how closely the loss of parents knits orphan children together, may imagine the anguish which the intelligence of this poor youth's melancholy end must have occasioned in the hearts of his sisters.—*Eco. Post.*

A letter from Mr. Kincaid, an American Baptist Missionary, dated Ava, Nov. 5, and published in the Boston Watchman, says, "it is a time of unusual suffering through all the upper and central districts of Burmah on account of the scarcity of rice. Robbery and murder are the occurrences of every night."

THE STATE LOAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Loan of \$600,000 was on Thursday last taken by E. Chauncey, of Philadelphia, at the premium of two dollars and fifty eight cents, i. e. he agreeing to pay one hundred and two dollars and fifty-eight cents in money, for every hundred dollars of stock. The loan of \$1,665,400 remains in the market until Thursday, the 10th July.

FEMALES WANTED IN THE WEST.—A gentleman who writes from Galera, says:—"The number of males in proportion to females on the frontiers, is at least two to one; and girls of fifteen (I might say twelve) or widows of fifty, are alike snapped up with avidity by the disconsolate bachelors. In the mines a few years since, their eyes were so seldom cheered with the sight of the better part of creation that I was told by a borderer "he travelled twenty miles, only to get a look at a petticoat, where it was rumored that there was actually one in the neighborhood." In all the new States virtuous females are wanted by the male population, thousands of whom live in a state of "single blessedness" from sheer necessity. The old maxim, that "every Jack has his Jill," is not considered sound among them. Is there no way to furnish these men with wives, from the superabundant stock in the North?

A similar state of things exists in New South Wales; and it is mentioned that within a twelve-month, two or three ships have sailed from England for that quarter, carrying as passengers from six to eight hundred young women in search of husbands. On the 1st of May a ship sailed from Gravesend for Hobartstown, with 290 healthy girls of good character. The "cargo" which preceded them were readily taken up, and well married, soon after their arrival at New South Wales; and this fact of itself was enough to induce others to press on to the same glorious destination.

The British Government, if we mistake not, encourages this kind of emigration. How would it do for Congress to grant one hundred acres of land to every unmarried female who should emigrate to the West, both maidens and widows? Would not the country be eventually benefited by a measure of this kind? We think it would. In some parts of New England there are farmers who have eight or ten daughters, and apparently nothing to feed them with but acorns. These folks would thrive in the Western country, if they could only once get there.

If we mistake not, the excess of females, from 10 to 20 years of age, over the males of the same age, in Massachusetts alone, is several thousand.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

DEATH OF LANDER.—The following particulars of the death of Richard Lander are from one of the late English papers:

"He was fired upon and severely wounded by the natives on the Nunn river, where he had gone for the purpose of trade in the early month of January, and he died at Fernando Po, on the 21 of Feb. The following extract of a letter from Capt. Fuge, of the Crown, contains all the particulars of this melancholy event that are yet known. Mr. Lander was buried by Capt. Fuge on the day he died.

"Mr. Richard Lander expired at Fernando Po, on Sunday, the 2d of February, on his way up into the interior with a schooner boat, loaded with goods for trade, and two canoes which were towed from Cape Coast by the cutter Crown. He was attacked on all sides by bushmen, all armed with musketry. One white and two black men were killed; one woman and child, with a boy were taken prisoners. Mr. Lander and the remainder fortunately managed to get into one of the canoes and pull for their lives. Mr. Lander received a shot in his hip; a seaman and two Kroomen were also severely wounded. They left the Crown to proceed up the river on the 13th, and returned to the cutter on the 21st of January. They lost every thing belonging to them, excepting what clothes they had on them. Mr. Lander lost all his papers, not one remains to be shown. The Crown got under weigh and arrived at Fernando Po, on Sunday the 26th. Mr. Lander's wound had mortified, but he died quite composed."

We believe that Saturday was a hard day in the money market, perhaps among the most difficult that have occurred for many months.—*Phi. U. S. Gaz.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

THE "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE," of which, as is well known, Lord Chancellor Brougham is President, and many of the nobility are Directors, has been attacked by the (London) Literary Gazette and the New Monthly, as an unjust and deceptive "chartered monopoly—calculated to injure private Booksellers," &c., &c. And then on the other hand, several of the works professing to be issued by the "Society" under the inspection of the learned "committee" are said to be the private property of Mr. Charles, Knight the publisher.

The fact is, that the Whig Aristocracy took alarm at the rapid and extensive circulation of cheap penny publications of a political character among the Useful Classes in England, well knowing what it would lead to, and they formed the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," thinking to absorb the spare means of the Working Man by presenting him with attractive and interesting publications not political: the Penny Magazine (a really meritorious publication in itself) has been and is their chief instrument, and its circulation is now stated at 240,000 in England and 25,000 in the United States. The work is stereotyped, and three or four sets of plates are cast, one of which is sent to New York, and from this set of plates the American market is supplied. But notwithstanding this immense effort of the Whig Aristocracy, the circulation of Useful Political Knowledge, (which is of far more consequence to the people of England at the present time than knowledge of any other kind,) appears to have steadily increased, until the Useful Classes are much better prepared to throw off the yoke of monarchical government than they are able longer to bear with it.

In England, in consequence of the immense circulation of the Penny Magazine, and the limited means of the Useful Classes, though really useful knowledge has increased rapidly. It would probably have increased much more rapidly but for the aristocracy publication; but in the United States, the means of the Useful Classes being at present somewhat more ample, its circulation of 25,000 has probably had no other effect than to create a thirst for knowledge, for since its introduction a host of penny publications have sprung into existence, which are now, apparently, in the full tide of successful experiment.

The Working Man's Advocate thus speaks of the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Paterson—

"For the present, we shall merely call them swindling scoundrels, equalled in rascality only by those who granted them the means of thus plundering the public."

An "elegant extract" truly! And very complimentary to the members of the New Jersey Legislature who voted for its charter.—*N. J. Advocate.*

We have not received our two dollars yet, so that we cannot qualify any thing we have said. We shall make a very particular call upon the signers of the "promise to pay," unless the Jackson money is forthcoming in a day or two; and if that fails, we have some thoughts of suing the State of New Jersey for the amount.

BOSTON TRADES' UNION.—Some of the Aristocratic papers of Boston having grossly abused and misrepresented the Trades' Union of that city, the Union have published in the Artizan a Declaration of Rights, to which we shall give further publicity tomorrow.

FROST.—There was frost at Pottsville on Monday and Tuesday nights of last week.

Two persons have been bit by a rabid dog on Washington square, Philadelphia.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.—In the Board of Aldermen, on Monday evening, Ald. Stilwell presented the petition of sundry electors of the 12th Ward for a new election therein, and moved the reference of the same to a select committee.

Ald. Varian had a great respect for the inspectors of that election, and thought that charges should be preferred in writing, and an investigation had before the Board.

Ald. Stilwell thereupon read the memorial setting forth a specification of charges and malpractice in form against the inspectors, with especial reference to Dr. Melinor.

The motion for a special committee was then carried, and the following gentlemen appointed by the chair, viz: Ald. Stilwell, Van Wagenan, Bolton, Ferris and Labagh.

A report was adopted, in favor of paying H. Seely and J. G. Finn, Sunday officers, \$72. [What are the duties of Sunday officers? who appoints them? and on what authority are they paid out of the public treasury?]

The Street Committee made a long and able report relative to the petition that the Harlem Rail Road has run on Sunday. The Committee hold it to be improper and impossible to infringe upon the well tried rights of the people to assemble peaceably on Sunday; and offer resolutions that it is not expedient to take further measures in relation to the subject. The report was after some discussion laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Resolution, By Ald. Hopkins, that a committee of five be appointed to make measures for the celebration of the 4th of July—adopted, and Messrs. Hopkins, Varian, Wales, Fickett, and Taylor appointed such committee.

Resolutions adding the Evening Star and the New York Times to the list of papers employed by the Corporation were adopted.

In the Board of Assistants, Mr. Holden offered a resolution referring it to the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of dispensing with the usual 4th of July dinner for the Corporation, and to have an entertainment provided for the citizens generally in the Governor's room, at which the Mayor shall attend and receive the congratulations of their fellow citizens, which was laid on the table.

COL. JOHNSON.—Some unprincipled rascal, who writes under the appropriate signature of the "Spy in Washington," in the \$52,000 paper, asserts that Col. Johnson has endeavored to prevail upon the President to consent to "a National Bank." We have good reason to believe the assertion to be entirely unfounded, like most of the assertions of the same scribbler. The Aristocracy well know that if Col. Johnson was favorable to the Bank or a Bank of the United States, the Working Men would give up all idea of supporting him as a candidate for the next Presidency: hence the misrepresentation of their slavish scribbler.

FOR "THE MAN."

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.

Go ahead! your claim is just. The parsimonious employers have advertised for men to come from the adjacent cities. Let them do so; it will avail them nothing. They will find that they are waging war against a just power that they will not be able to overcome. Journeymen, you have nothing to fear, you have 2,500 friends in the Trades' Union in this city to see you righted. "Be just and fear not."

UNION.

CARTOONS OF RAFFAELLE.—There are now exhibiting at the city Saloon in Broadway, four pictures each 20 by 14 feet, wrought throughout with the needle, and exhibiting with good effect several of the most interesting events recorded in the New Testament. They were wrought of course at an immense expense of labor, and are said to have been sold for a very large sum of money to Charles I., of England. Their antiquity, together with the circumstances just mentioned and their effect as pictures, give them a peculiar claim among the curiosities of the day.—*Jour. of Com.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

A communication was received from the Treasury Department transmitting a report from the Commissioners under the treaty concluded by Wm. C. Rives, late Minister to France; which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill to increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution heretofore offered by Mr. J. Q. Adams, was then taken up.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House, the names of the presidents, cashiers, directors and stockholders, lawyers and solicitors, of all the banks selected by him as depositories of the public moneys, in the place of the Bank of the United States and its branches, together with the amount and stock in said banks, held by each stockholder, and the amount of debt due by each President, cashier and director, of each of the Banks, to said Bank, at the time when it was selected as a depository, and at this time.

Mr. Cambreleng suggested the propriety of modifying the resolution so as to call for information as to the aggregate amount due from the officers of each institution, without a detailed statement of the debts due from each individual. Mr. Adams declined making the modification. Mr. Stewart moved to amend the resolution by striking out the names of the lawyers and solicitors of the banks. Mr. Polk said he did not care how far examination was made into the condition of the State Deposit Banks, provided a similar scrutiny to equal extent, was made into the condition of the Bank of the United States. To that end, he suggested the following amendment to Mr. Adams's resolution, which he said he should move as soon as the amendment before the house was disposed of.

"And that he also communicate to this House the amount of debts due by the President, Cashier, and Directors of the Bank of the U. S., at this time, or at any time within one year last past; and, also, the names of the lawyers and solicitors of the Bank of the United States and branches, and the amount of debt due by each to said Bank at this time, and at any time within one year last past."

An interesting discussion ensued on these questions. Mr. Gillet, from this state, addressed the House in an eloquent speech. Mr. Gillet said, no Bank ought to have the custody of the public money, which should refuse the information asked for. The friends of the deposit Banks challenge the inquiry. Mr. Stewart's proposition to strike out was lost without a division. Mr. Beatty then moved to amend the amendment by adding the following:

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary also inform the House, whether the President of the United States, Heads of Department, and Treasurer, have been in the habit of keeping their private accounts in the Branch Bank of the United States in the city of Washington, and at what time did they, or either of them, cease to keep their accounts in said Branch Bank.

Mr. Polk said there was no reason why this inquiry should be confined to the Executive officers. Such an inquiry should not be made by piece meal. He would make, not simply to the Executive officers, but as to the judicial and legislative officers of the government—not only as to their credit at the Bank, but into the state of their indebtedness of the Bank. In reply to the objections made to his amendment he had only to say that instead of reducing the inquiry in the original resolution into the indebtedness of the lawyers and solicitors of the deposit Banks to those institutions.

The morning hour expired when the discussion had arrived at this point, and the house proceeded to other subjects. No other business of general interest was transacted.

We have no reply yet from Mr. Holden, the Assistant Alderman of the Second, to our inquiries, as to the identity of Mr. John Hill, his new Ward Inspector, with the John Hill who kept or keeps a gambling house in Theatre Alley. We insist upon Mr. Holden's testifying. If the Inspector be not the man supposed, let the point be cleared up, and the new functionary of the Whig corporation exonerated from suspicion. Mr. Holden is reported to be very fastidious about the morals of his ward, and he owes it to his own character to explain the affair. A man whose conscience won't let him sign a grocery license, should not permit gamblers to have public offices. If this matter be not explained in a day or two, we shall take Mr. Holden's silence for a confession, and quote him as a witness against the Star's assertion, that the appointments are unexceptionable.—*Times.*

MORE SHIPWRECKS!—A few days since, we published a list of ten square rigged vessels, bound from the old country to Quebec, which have been cast away this season, accompanied by the loss of 456 lives, besides all on board a bark unknown. The Montreal Gazette received last evening, adds eight more to the number of vessels, accompanied with the loss of 248 lives, making a total of eight vessels, and 704 lives lost!! It does seem to us, that after making all due allowances for difficult navigation, such a constant succession of disastrous shipwrecks indicates either that crazy ships are employed, or that they are commanded by incompetent men. The latest date of the loss of any of the vessels mentioned is May 10th. And yet the number lost up to that date, was nearly one-eleventh of the whole number (205) arrived prior to the 27th, (17 days later.) The eight additional vessels lost are as follows:

A vessel, believed to be from Cork, and to have been wrecked near the Magdalen Islands about the 9th May, said to have 250 emigrants on board, of whom two, the only survivors, had arrived at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Brig Patriot, Anderson, from Aberdeen for Quebec, lost at Cape Rosier, Gaspe, May 7, no lives lost.

Bark Diadem, Shears, from —, wrecked on Cape Gaspe, 7th May, all saved.

Brig Scarborough, Moey, from Hull, abandoned at sea in long 41, 30th April, all saved by the Retreat, from Alloa.

Brig Cherub, Welsh, from Greenock, struck on Goose Island, river St. Lawrence, 5th April, crew and passengers saved, vessel condemned and sold.

Brig Trafalgar, from St. Johns, N. B., struck on a piece of ice in the Gut of Causo, no lives lost—vessel since towed into Arichat.

Brig Robert William Harris, Ferrie, from Liverpool, for Newfoundland and Quebec, struck on a piece of ice, 25th April, and sunk in twenty minutes—crew saved after being five days in the boats.

Brig Isabella, Simpson, from Leith, went on shore at Cape Chat, in a snow storm, passengers and crew, 97 in number, all saved except the mate.

[In our former list there was a ship or brig Isabella, but she was from Drogheda, and was commanded by Capt. Simpson. All these eighteen vessels were bound to Quebec. Three others have been lost which were bound to New Brunswick. Total 21.]—*Jour. of Com.*

The reader ought not to lose sight of the fact that the conduct of the Board of Directors of the Branch Bank in this city to Saul Alley, was in pursuance of orders from Nicholas Biddle! The two checks provided by the cautious framer of the Bank charter, to prevent from abusing its enormous money power—namely the right of the Government to be represented by five directors at its Board, and of either House of Congress to appoint a Committee to look into its affairs, are completely destroyed by the high-handed conduct of that guilty institution, and its collusive assistants in the United States Senate. How much longer will this audacious monopoly be allowed to abuse the patience of the People!—*Post*

IMMIGRATION.—Annexed is the number of passengers arrived at this port since the 1st of January. In a parallel column we have placed the number arrived during the same months of 1833.

	1834	1833
January	420	567
February	460	477
March	1454	738
April	3959	3415
May	9653	3369
	15,946	9066
	9,066	
Increase this year	6,880	
Arr. 4 first days in June	807	
	15,946	
Total to 5th of June	16,753	

The following is a comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, and settlers, at the port of Quebec, to the 29th May inclusive, of 1833 and 1834, extracted from the Quebec Gazette:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Emigrants.
1833	108	29,963	1363
1834	205	89,842	9040

Journal of Commerce.

FREDONIA, June 4. STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—About three o'clock in the morning of Thursday last, the steam boat New York, going down, ran into the Enterprize, Capt. Fox, going up, raking her nearly from stem to stern, and damaging her machinery in such a manner as to wholly disable her. The accident occurred about ten miles below Dunkirk, to which place she was towed by the Delaware, and where she still remains repairing damages. No lives were lost, but it may well be supposed that it created not a little confusion on board amidst a large motley group of passengers. The freight and passengers were taken off and forwarded the next day by another boat. The New York came into Dunkirk on her next trip up and acknowledged she was indebted to the Enterprize \$1000; but we understand the whole damage and loss of trip has been laid at \$2000.—*Censor.*

BEWARE.—Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Bank of Burlington, Vermont, are in circulation. They are payable to H. Vail or bear r, and date March 1, 1833, R. G. Cole, Cashier, E. J. Englesby President. The engraving is coarse but the writing excellent.

A PARALLEL.—The Investigation Committee of Congress found the room assigned for their use in the mother Bank at Philadelphia, or occupied by the President and Directors of the Great Monopoly.

The republicans of a town in France, "having appointed a meeting on a neighboring mountain, found it pre-occupied by Louis Philippe's cavalry and infantry!"—*Argus.*

Edgar Doxey is advised to call and say for papers taken from this office, also one or two others who will be named if they do not.

Our carrier who now supplies the 6th and 14th Wards with "The Man," wishes to dispose of part of his route, as the ground is too much for him to go over with the number of subscribers he has at present.

We have no regular carrier yet for the Eighth Ward. On all other routes in the city, those who wish to receive "The Man" may be regularly served by leaving their names at the office.

We are now endeavoring to establish a route in the Eighth Ward, and shall feel obliged to those in that district who are receiving their papers, if they will give the carrier the names of any persons among their acquaintance who may wish to receive it.

* * * The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.	
\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 do.	
5000 do.	
Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.	
my 17 tf	

MARRIAGES.

June 9, Mr. William F. Plumb to Miss Sarah Vanderbeck. May 29, at New Haven, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. Croswell, David R. Hibbard, M. D. of this city, to Miss Susan E. daughter of the late John Scott, of the former place.

DEATHS.

June 9, of a lingering and severe illness, Mr. Seth M. Hobbs, aged 36.
William Joseph Hopkins, son of the late Joseph Hopkins, merchant, of this city, aged 32.

June 5, at Danbury, Conn., Daniel Carrington, in the 76th year of his age.

The City Inspector reports the death of 123 persons during the week ending on the 7th of June, viz:—30 men, 14 women, 42 boys, and 37 girls.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Br. barque Rolla, Tunley, Liverpool, 47 days.
Brig Good Hope, Chase, Marsala, 58 days.
Br. schr Morris, Morris, Windsor, N. S.
Schr Harriet, Chandler, Cape Haytien.
Schr Buckingham, Faldgrove, Fredericksburg, 7 days.
Schr Welcome Return, Garretson, and Joseph, Johnson, Philadelphia.

Schr Example, Van Norden, Wilmington.
Schr Henry Clay, Handy, Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Ships Mogul, Blake, Savannah; Emperor, Bennett, Savannah; Camillus, Niven, Greenock;—Brig Peace, Stephenson, St. Johns N. B.; Try, Spear, Bongor, Me.; Resource, Hawley, St. Jago d. Cuba;—Schr Nussau, Libby, Richmond; Mediterranean, Ireland, Philadelphia.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

KNOWLEDGE AND INDUSTRY.—The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Useful Industry to obtain its just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, New York.

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor. \$0 02
SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition.) 64

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N. H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.) 183

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale. 183

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. 90

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY AND BANKING in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. \$1 00

Most of the above works are for sale by the quantity at a liberal discount from the retail prices, which are given. Orders from the country (with directions as to the means of forwarding the books) promptly attended to. my 17

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent, and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 18 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45 fonts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case.	
25 — Italic do.	do.
5 — Title Roman do.	do.
5 — Title Italic do.	do.
5 — Shaded Rom. do.	do.
7 — Antique do.	do.
2 — Black do.	do.
5 — Open Black do.	do.
2 — Script do.	do.
5 — German Text do.	do.
2 — Open Text do.	do.
25 — Two Line Roman Capitals, with Figures.	
11 — Two Line Italic Capitals.	
10 — Shaded Capitals of various kinds.	
6 — Open do.	
7 — Italian Capitals and Figures.	

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslopes, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece of Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific Works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c., will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c., which they will furnish at the Manufacturers' prices. Printers Newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bills from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO.
New York, May 2, 1834. my 19 d&w3t

CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.—Edited by G. VALE, 84 Rosevelt street—Terms, \$3 per annum.

Prospectus.—A citizen of the world feels for human nature, and is more attached to principle than men or localities. He is necessarily a patriot in the country in which he resides, and devotes himself to the well being of the community, according to the station in which he moves. If private, he gives an honest vote, and exerts an influence rather by example than obtrusive zeal. He considers nothing beneficial to his country that is not honorable, and adopts a large and liberal policy compatible with universal prosperity: his sympathy is always in favor of the oppressed, and he partakes in the joy of the triumphs of principle, in whatever part of the world they may happen, and he rejoices at the extension of liberty and the downfall of tyranny and superstition, without, however, an unnecessary insult over his fallen foes, whom he rather pities than hates, as the subjects of degraded minds.

The character of the paper is then, intended to be in accordance with our definition of its title, and the guarantee for this, is, that the editor is already known to have advocated similar sentiments in the late Sunday Reporter of the Times, which he conducted for two years, and at length gave it an honorable quietus, only to extend the principles by the present work. Our motto, our title, and our definition, are not intended to be merely words of course.

N. B.—Sets of the Sunday Reporter of the Times for sale.—Also, sets of the Mechanic's Assistant, now complete. my 24

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st. m11

G. W. ROBBINS, Boot Maker, has removed from 71 Chambers street to 309 1/2 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. my 17 U

CHINESE JUSTICE.

An epitaph on Hi and Ho, two Chinese Astronomers, who had been appointed to watch an eclipse, but having got drunk and neglected their duty, they were condemned to be executed by Ho Hang, the Chinese Emperor. Soon after, it was discovered that the eclipse was invisible:

Here rests the bones of Ho and Hi,
Whose fate tho' sad was visible;
Being hung because they could not spy,
Th' eclipse that was invisible.
Heigho! they said a love of drink
Occasioned all their trouble,
But this is hardly true, I think,
As drunken men see double.

AFFECTION.

What soothes the hour of anxious care?
What makes the gloomy prospect fair?
What softens ill, blunts sorrow's sting,
And shines in every smiling spring?
'Tis sweet affection's magic power,
Nature's fairest, richest flower;
Where blest by thee, two souls unite,
Spite of the world, in fortune's spite,
Light down life's path they joyous stray,
And bliss, with roses, decks their way.

THE LAST OF THE SCAGHTICOOKS.

Of the many powerful warlike Indian tribes that formerly dwelt on the soil of N. England, few comparatively now remain. They have gradually melted away before the increasing light of civilization and refinement, and the few that linger among us, listless, dissipated, and spirit broken, wandering like ghosts among the sepulchres of their fathers, scarce seem as descendants of those proud and valiant warriors whose fierce attacks and wily designs called into exercise all the wisdom and sagacity of our ancestors. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that there are in Connecticut any descendants of the Aborigines of this country, save the Mohegans, near Norwich, whose lands are preserved them by the State government, in consideration of the important services rendered by them at an early and disastrous period of Connecticut history. But there are now in the town of K—, in Litchfield co., a few Indian families, the sorry remains of a once powerful tribe, whose numbers, as well as their character for sagacity, and bravery, had extended their influence to a great distance around, and awed in subjection those in their immediate neighborhood.

Not many years had elapsed after the first settling of the whites among them, and already their hunting grounds, once so ample, were contracted to narrow limits, and a cession had been made of a large tract of the plain on which was situated their village. Nor was this all. The warlike spirit of the tribe was gone, and the recital of the noble deeds and glorious achievements of their ancestors, had ceased to enkindle that enthusiasm in the breasts of their young men, which on such occasions they were accustomed to feel, before they had become effeminated and degraded by the corrupting vices introduced by the whites. Their numbers, too, were sadly diminished, and instead of the crowds that formerly collected at the call of their chief, around the council fires, there was but here and there a solitary warrior, and these too, listless and disheartened.

But at this period of their history, there arose among this unhappy race one who bid fair to bring about a reformation among this people, and to save them, for a period at least, from destruction. John M—, for such was his christian name, was the last chief of the Scaghticooks. He was one who deserved to have lived in more fortunate times; a savage possessing independence, fearlessness, and love of freedom, equal to the most renowned of his progenitors. He saw the mournful condition of his tribe, he was sensible of the causes that produced it, and was determined to remove them. To effect the removal of the traders, the destroyers of his people, was not in his power; for the whites had become quite numerous in his vicinity, and besides, many of his people had become so strongly attached to the use of "strong waters," that they would not live without them. To guard against imposition, therefore, in trading with the whites, he appointed a certain number from among the sagest and most experienced of his tribe, whose business it should be to make purchases and transact business with particular traders at a certain place within the village. It was furthermore declared to be penal for any other member of the tribe, to make purchases of any traders on any terms whatever. These salutary regulations of John were by no means

rigidly complied with by his people. Though they feared and respected him, yet their appetites were often too ungovernable to admit of invariable obedience.

John soon found that, notwithstanding the strictness and apparent wisdom of his laws, they were often disregarded. Excited and angered by the stubbornness of his refractory subjects, he determined to make an example of the first one he should detect in the act of disregarding his requisitions. Nor did he wait long for an opportunity to perform his resolution. A young Indian, notorious for his intemperance, he one day discovered in the very act of bargaining for whiskey with a trader. Enraged by this disobedience, and by such a person, he drew his knife and by a single thrust laid the criminal dead at his feet. The neighboring whites, who had long manifested a disposition to extend their laws over the Indians, neglected not the favourable occasion now presented of accomplishing their designs, and possibly of breaking up the tribe, by destroying their chief and leader. John, unconscious of his danger was therefore seized, and carried before one of the provincial courts, and tried on an indictment for murder. In vain did he declare that he was amenable to none but those of his own people, for having taken premature punishment upon criminal. He was declared to be guilty and sentenced to be hung. The usual time allotted him for making preparation for his approaching end, was employed by John in making preparations of a far different nature. These were to escape; and although they were many and ingenious, they were successively baffled by the sagacity of his keeper. A week only intervened between him and the period appointed for his execution, when having received such things as might assist him in his endeavors, from a young squaw, to whom he was previously much attached, and who had contrived without discovery to make frequent visits to his prison window, he succeeded in regaining his freedom. Great was the consternation, when it was known that he had escaped. The most rigorous measures were taken for his discovery and apprehension. The Indian village was thoroughly searched, the hills and forests were scoured by parties dispatched expressly for his detection, and men were sent about the mountains, under the pretence of hunting, but in reality as spies for several days in succession—but all in vain—no trace of him was discovered.

It happened, however, several weeks afterwards, that a party of hunters out among the hills, saw at a distance a young squaw with a basket of provisions in her hand, cautiously wending her way towards a cleft in one of the steepest of the cliffs, of which we have already spoken as overhanging the Indian village. Unobserved themselves, they watched her motions and discovered the secret of her toilsome walk. She was the one who had assisted John in his escape, and she now entered the secret avenue which led to the place of his concealment.

Their discovery was soon made known, and the morrow saw a band of twenty stout and active men, with arms in their hands, on their way to surprise the fugitive. He, unconscious of his danger, had just emerged from his retreat, and was warily climbing the large platform of rock that surmounted the precipice, when his enemies were directly in front of him. His first impulse was to retreat to his cave, but this could not be done without caution in the descent, in attempting which, he would unavoidably be taken prisoner. Determined never again to be manacled and deprived of the pure air of Heaven, he rushed towards the precipice, when one of the band, a trader with whom he was well acquainted, called to him, and demanded a parley. The trader came out singly from the rest of his companions, when the chief stopping within a few feet of the dizzy edge, forbade his nearer approach. The trader, who was already near, stopped; but endeavored to entice the Indian to meet him, by earnest assurances that they would not put him to death nor injure him.

"'Tis false!" cried the savage. "I know what you wish. You would chain and fetter me like a wild beast, and then hang me like a dog. Look! all the plains that lie below, and the blue hills that we see around us, were my forefathers,—and they are mine. True, you dwell on them, but you have acquired them by force and fraud. You have destroyed the lives of my people, and injured me sufficiently, already. Sooner than submit to your chains, I will cast myself headlong down this precipice. I say then—leave me!"

While the chief was uttering these words, the trader had gradually approached, and by a desperate leap got so near as to grasp him by the throat with the intention of holding him, until his companions should approach to his assistance. But though a powerful man, he had mistaken the strength of the savage. With the agility, and almost ferocity of a tiger, the chief grasped his foe, and by one bound cleared the precipice. A shriek of horror arose from the stout hearted men behind, who rushed hastily to the edge of the cliff, but before they had arrived there, the bodies of the two unhappy men had struck upon the rocks at the base below, bloody, mangled, and almost shapeless.—*Hermethean.*

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:

Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.
Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers.
The Splendid Example of England.
Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.
Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.
Fifteen hours labor from children and others.
Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.
Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.
A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.
Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, deformed, by excessive labor, in one mill.
Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.
Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield weavers.
Dr. Thackeray's account of factory children stunted, &c.
Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.
National Wealth and National Glory!
A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.
Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.
Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.
Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$13 a month, "according to strength."
Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.
Bunker Hill Monument, &c.
"Combinations" and "Excitements."
Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.
Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.
Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.
How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.
"All men created equal."
The little factory girl.
Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Malden, Mass.
Sample of independent voting.
Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.
Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. ml

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 15¢
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je2

TO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTY HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

FOUND, in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag, containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome street, of Wm. Parrell, and paying for this advertisement. je5 1/2

PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by G. H. Evans

WANTED.—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be preferred. mh 25/

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! je2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, a year, \$30 00 One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00 " 2 weeks, 2 00
" 3 months, 7 50 " 1 week, 1 50
" 2 months, 5 00 " 1 time, 75
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